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02721

DIBBLE'S

Farm Seed Facts
1891-1943





Main Warehouse and Potato Storage, from the Air

DIBBLE'S *Annual Catalog for 1943*

DIBBLE customers know without our telling them how good Dibble Farm Seeds are, and it is only to those who have never bought from us that we need to explain our familiar motto "FARM SEEDS AND FARM SEEDS ONLY: ONE GRADE AND THAT THE BEST OBTAINABLE AT THE LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE QUALITY."

We have been furnishing seeds to American farmers for more than half a century, and during every one of those many years we have faithfully followed the ideal we set back in 1891.

These are worrisome days. The whole world is in trouble. Many of our farm people are in the Nation's service, either wearing a uniform or working in a defense factory, while the rest of us are doing double duty trying to raise enough food to feed not only our own people but the peoples of the other countries who are fighting the barbarians.

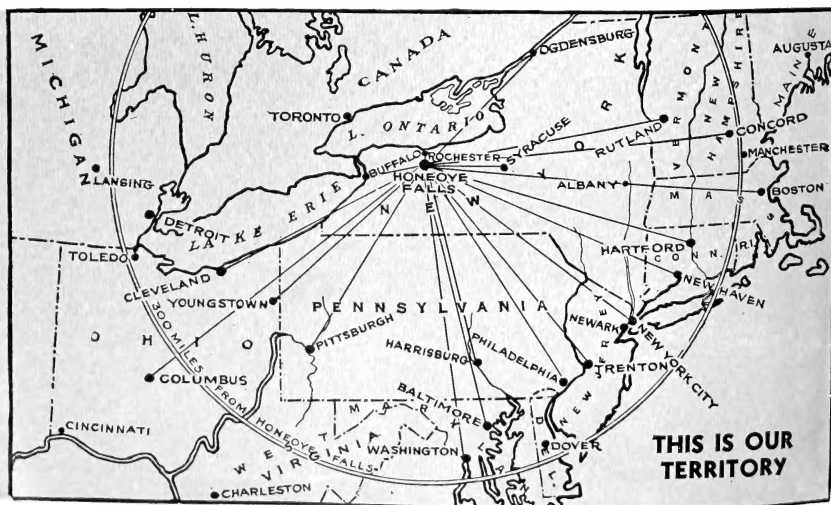
In spite of all this we want you to know that our Seed-Testing Laboratory is still working and every crop of seed we handle will have been tested before we send it out.

Because all available seed will be needed this year, and because of the uncertainty of transportation, we urgently ask you to order *now*, or as soon as you possibly can, all the seed you will need so we can plan to have it reach you in time.

D. S. DIBBLE, Pres. HARWOOD MARTIN, V.-Pres.-Treas.
CLAIR L. MOREY, Sec.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

We assume responsibility that the seeds, plants or bulbs reach the purchaser in good condition. We offer to refund the purchase price of any seeds found by tests to be unsatisfactory to you within 10 days after the seeds reach you. In common with all responsible seedsmen, we give, except as herein above stated, no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, plants or bulbs we sell and we shall not be in any way responsible for the crop.



The Plain Truth About The 1943 Farm-Seed Situation

All figures relating to the production of crops harvested in 1942 are taken from the final Government Crop Report issued December 18, 1942, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This final checkup of acreages harvested and yields obtained has now confirmed earlier predictions of a 1942 harvest far above any in the past.

The totals for the various groups of crops show a well-balanced harvest that includes record crops of food grains, feed grains, hay and forage, oil seeds, beans and peas, fruits and commercial vegetables. Certain hay crop seeds are some of the few individual crops that definitely show less than average production, and the reason was that a smaller acreage was left for seed.

With some local exceptions such shortages of important crops as may now exist are attributed to the unprecedented wartime demand, or to interrupted transportation, rather than to light production.

ALFALFA SEED. The production of Alfalfa seed in 1942 was the smallest in ten years. It was estimated at 974,500 bushels of thresher-run seed, compared with 1,049,300 bushels in 1941 and the ten-year (1930-1939) average of 1,101,310 bushels. Declines were largest in the East Central and Northern States where our hardy varieties are produced. Hardy Northern-grown Alfalfa seed is definitely in short supply.

SWEET CLOVER SEED. The production of Sweet Clover seed, estimated at 724,800 bushels, is the smallest in eight years. This decline was due to a marked reduction in acreage.

MEDIUM and MAMMOTH RED CLOVER SEED. The production of Red Clover seed, estimated at 1,081,900 bushels, is about an average crop although 26 per cent below the production of 1941. Increased domestic and foreign demand will need all available supplies.

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED. The 1942 crop of Alsike Clover seed is one of the smallest ever produced. The acreage harvested was the lowest on record.

TIMOTHY SEED. The production of Timothy seed in 1942 (1,623,500 bushels) was the largest in five years, and compares with 1,273,900 bushels in 1941 and the average of 1,755,280 bushels.

NOTE: Large quantities of hardy grasses and legumes are being exported to our Allies under Lease-Lend agreement. Their purchases have further depleted the short crop we harvested. We advise purchasing requirements early in the season.

SEED BARLEY. The acreage of Barley has been increasing and in 1942 the largest acreage on record produced the record crop of 426,150,000 bushels. Rust and wet weather damaged many crops that were being raised for seed purposes.

SEED OATS. The total production of Oats in 1942 was 1,358,739,000 bushels. This is 15 per cent above the previous year and 34 per cent above the average. It is the largest crop since 1925. Our own yields of Seed Oats were above average and we have excellent stocks of varieties adapted to our Northeastern territory.

SEED CORN. The production of Corn for all purposes in 1942 was estimated at 3,175,154,000 bushels, an all-time record. The previous record was in 1920. Seed Corn is a small percentage of the total. The production of Seed Corn is a specialized business, especially so since the introduction of Hybrid Corn. Shortage of labor and wet weather delayed harvesting of seed stocks. Many crops of seed carried high moisture content when we had the record-breaking low temperatures in December and will be unfit for seed. Our own stocks were under cover and will show better than 90 per cent germination.

The 1942 Crop of Potatoes

The final estimate for 1942 indicated a total production of 371,150,000 bushels. This is about the same as the average (1930-1939) production of 370,045,000 bushels. Above-average yields in most States have held production up despite rather general decline in acreages. Conditions were not too favorable in the three Eastern surplus States where serious blight damage in New York and Pennsylvania and lack of rain in Maine reduced 1942 production. The better growers who specialize in Seed Potatoes were able to control blight damage by thorough spraying. More Potatoes will be consumed in 1943 and a good demand for seed is expected.



The increased demand for all foods will require the use of all seed stocks on hand. Orders should be placed well in advance of planting-time.

We urge our customers to place their orders as early as possible and get their seed stocks on the farm well in advance of planting-time. We feel that this is more important than ever before.

Hay Mixtures and Emergency Hay Crops

for producing a

Maximum Crop of Hay on Average Good Soils

		Acre Rate of Seeding	
		Lbs.	Qts.
Red Clover		15	7½
Alsike Clover		10	5
Red Clover	} Mixed {	8	4
Alsike Clover		4	2
Alsike Clover	} Mixed {	8	4
Timothy		8	6
Red Clover	} Mixed {	10	5
Timothy		8	6
Red Clover	} Mixed {	6	3
Alsike Clover		4	2
Timothy		8	6
Alfalfa	} Mixed {	6	3
Red Clover		4	2
Alsike Clover		2	1
Timothy		6	4
Alfalfa	} Mixed {	8	4
Timothy		8	6
Red Clover	} Mixed {	3	1½
Alsike Clover		5	2½
Timothy		5	4
Red Top		3	6
Birdsfoot Trefoil	} Mixed {	4	2
Timothy		12	9
Alfalfa, alone		15	8
Alfalfa, on wheat or with spring grain		19	10
Sweet Clover		15	8

EMERGENCY HAY CROPS

If you are short of hay for this coming season, we suggest that you use some of the following quick hay crops

Two bushels of **Oats** and one bushel of **Canada Field Peas** per acre, sown as early in the spring as possible, constitutes about the best catch hay crop eastern farmers can plant. Cut for hay when Oats are in early milk stage. Seedlings may be put out with this mixture, thereby causing no upsetting of the rotation.

SWEET CLOVER, sown with Oats on well-limed land, may be tall enough to cut with Oats, improving its protein content, and may be cut or pastured later.

SOY BEANS make an emergency hay crop, having a feeding value similar to Alfalfa. Inoculate Soy Beans. Drill shallow, on a good seed-bed, after corn-planting time, when weather is warm. Sow 6 to 8 pecks per acre if drilled solid, or 2 to 4 pecks in close rows. Cut after pods form and before leaves start to fall.

SUDAN GRASS, drilled at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre soon after corn-planting, makes considerable amount of hay. Cut when just headed out. It will sprout up and make pasture or a second crop of hay.

MILLETS are reliable producers and will make a crop in 60 to 80 days. Sow 50 pounds Golden or Hungarian Millet to the acre, or 20 pounds of Japanese, the latter in moist soil. Do not sow till weather is warm, and cut for hay just before the seed forms.

From _____

FIRST CLASS
PERMIT No. 2
(Sec. 510 P. L. & R.)
HONEOYE FALLS,
NEW YORK

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

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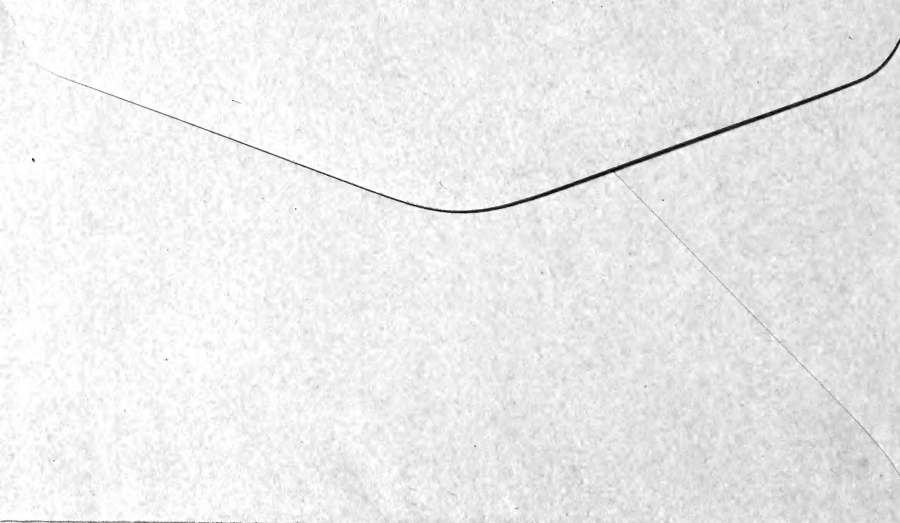
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Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower

HONEOYE FALLS

NEW YORK





DIBBLE'S GRASS MIXTURES

PERMANENT PASTURES

Most pastures are not supplying the amount of feed for farm livestock that they should. This is due either to the lack of fertility or lack of the proper pasture plants. Pastures should not be considered idle land and left to care for themselves.

In coöperation with the Department of Agronomy, New York State College of Agriculture, we are offering the following recommended Pasture Mixture for 1943.

Cornell Special Pasture Mixture

Timothy.....	6 lbs.
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	10 lbs.
Canada Blue Grass.....	2 lbs.
Perennial Ryegrass.....	4 lbs.
Yellow Trefoil.....	2 lbs.
Wild White Clover.....	1 lb.

Total for seeding an acre, 25 lbs.

This is a mixture for soils with a high fertility level and should not be seeded on droughty soils. The seeding should be made in April or early May and without a nurse crop. A seed-bed should be prepared by plowing and harrowing and an adequate application of 20 per cent super-phosphate should be used before seeding. Distribute the seed evenly with a wheelbarrow or broadcast seeder and cover lightly, not over one-quarter inch. This mixture should be used exclusively for grazing and it is essential that good grazing management practices be followed.

Under wartime conditions the supply of Yellow Trefoil, Canada Blue Grass, and specified varieties of Perennial Ryegrass may be insufficient to meet the demand. Under such circumstances it is suggested that Kentucky Blue Grass should be substituted for Perennial Ryegrass and Canada Blue Grass and that two pounds of Yellow Trefoil should be replaced by half a pound of Wild White Clover.

Farmers who wish to use New York Wild Birdsfoot Trefoil in this mixture are advised to add two pounds of inoculated seed immediately before seeding.

Cornell General Purpose Pasture Mixture

Timothy.....	8 lbs.
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	6 lbs.
Alfalfa.....	4 lbs.
Medium Red Clover.....	2 lbs.
Alsike Clover.....	1 lb.
Ladino White Clover.....	1 lb.

Total for seeding an acre, 22 lbs.

This mixture should be used where the soil is high in fertility, well supplied with lime, and adapted to alfalfa. It may be seeded either alone or with a companion grain crop. Hay or summer silage may be cut for one or two years and then used exclusively for pasture or it may be pastured throughout the season from the beginning.

LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

Seed the lawn in early spring or early fall.
We list two mixtures for various conditions:

A well-kept lawn is a joy to any home-owner and will actually increase the value of his property. Good lawns once established will last a lifetime.

Dibble's Lawn Grass Mixtures are superior in quality because they are composed of only those grasses found to be suitable for the best lawns in New York and adjoining states, and only the highest grade of these individual grasses is used.

Dibble's Red, White, and Blue Lawn Mixture

Contains only the highest grades of Kentucky Blue Grass, White Clover, and Red-Top, mixed in the proper proportions. This has proved to be the best Lawn Mixture for any locality where Kentucky Blue Grass thrives, regardless of fancy names or cost. Sow 5 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Cornell Utility Pasture Mixture

Timothy.....	6 lbs.
Red-Top.....	2 lbs.
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	4 lbs.
Canada Blue Grass.....	3 lbs.
Mammoth Red Clover.....	3 lbs.
Alsike Clover.....	3 lbs.
Ladino White Clover.....	1 lb.

Total for seeding an acre, 22 lbs

This mixture should be used where the fertility is low to medium and the soil is not suited to alfalfa. It may be seeded either alone or with a companion grain crop. Hay or summer silage may be cut for one or two years and then used for pasture, or it may be pastured throughout the season from the beginning.

Cornell Dry-Land Mixture

Orchard Grass.....	8 lbs.
Timothy.....	6 lbs.
Ladino Clover.....	2 lbs.

Total for seeding one acre, 16 lbs.

This mixture is valuable for late summer or all-season grazing and suited to dry soils, providing the fertility level is medium to high. It is unsatisfactory for hay but may be used for silage.

Cornell Poultry Pasture Mixture

Kentucky Blue Grass.....	12 lbs.
Perennial Ryegrass.....	6 lbs.
Ladino White Clover.....	2 lbs.

Total for seeding an acre, 20 lbs.

This mixture should be used in the establishment of pastures for poultry. Kentucky Blue Grass may be substituted for Perennial Ryegrass in this mixture if supplies of the specified varieties are inadequate.

For areas too wet for other pasture grasses, use 8 pounds of Reed Canary Grass per acre.



Dibble's Shady Lawn Mixture

Rough-stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*) is included in this mixture because it is the best grass for heavy, moist soil, or in moist shade. New Zealand Chew's Fescue is also included because it does well in dry shade or sandy soils where other grasses fail. Sow 5 pounds per 1000 square feet.

The above Lawn Mixtures can be furnished without White Clover, if so desired, at the same price.

Should you desire any other special mixture, kindly send us specifications and let us quote

BUY ALFALFA SEED
FROM

ALFALFA GROWERS

1942
CROP

DIBBLE'S Alfalfa Seed, grown in the cold states adjoining Canada, is absolutely hardy, producing perfect, permanent seedlings when other seed fails.

Alfalfa is the most wonderful and productive plant of the clover family. It will grow on any good corn or wheat land, or on any soil that will give a good catch of clover. Once established, it is very hardy, sinking its roots deeply after moisture and nourishment, and the severest drought or coldest weather will not kill it.

Grows 3 to 4 feet high, can be cut two or three times each season, and produces four to five tons of hay to the acre. A ton of well-cured Alfalfa equals a ton of wheat-bran. With corn fodder or ensilage, it makes an ideal feed for milch cows or steers, and horses thrive on it when fed intelligently with a proper grain ration.

If you are contemplating growing Alfalfa, our Alfalfa book tells you just how to grow it, and we can furnish you the same varieties we have found successful on our own farms. A field well set to Alfalfa will last from ten to twenty years.

We sell Alfalfa subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture. Keep your seed ten days, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Alfalfa Seed, but, as so many circumstances may arise after it leaves our possession, over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop.

Dibble's SEED FARMS...
Headquarters for Alfalfa Seed

Every bushel is northern-grown, hardy, acclimated, and the only kind to insure success on northern farms, the kind we use to produce what has been called by farm experts "the best 100 acres of Alfalfa this side of the Rocky Mountains."

Alfalfa seed from the Far North is never too plentiful. Hardy northern seed is always in demand and should not be compared with cheaper southern seed. Insist on DIBBLE'S D. B. BRAND. A good stand of Alfalfa on a field doubles its value.

Grimm and Canadian Variegated Alfalfa. Extremely hardy. Recommended for use in the seeding of most Alfalfa fields in New York and adjoining states. Experimental results generally justify its use.

Common Alfalfa. May be used on natural Alfalfa soils of the East where Common Alfalfa has grown successfully and where it is to be left down only two or three years.

We have a fine stand of 13½ acres of Canadian Variegated Alfalfa which we secured from you last year. I was afraid with the terrible drought we had after the oats were cut that we would lose the seeding but it looks fine.—NATICK FARM, Natick, R. I.

I used your Canadian Variegated Alfalfa to sow one field of 80 acres and have one of the best stands of Alfalfa in Western New York.—HARRY O'NEIL, Lima, N. Y.

I want to tell you that we are very pleased with all of the seed we have purchased from you. About 5 years ago we had to purchase as much as \$800 worth of hay in one year; for the past two years we have been seeding Dibble's Alfalfa and Timothy and this year our problem is where to store our hay. We have had very fine results.—MELVIN E. KREYMER, R. F. D. 1, Warwick, N. Y.

D. B. Alfalfa, 99.50 per cent pure or better; the best obtainable. Average analysis of all our D. B. Brand Alfalfa Seed sold during the last ten years was above 99.60 per cent pure and dodder-free.

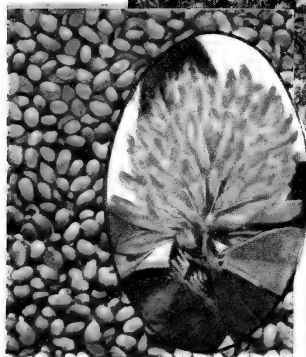
SAMPLES AND SPECIAL PRICE-LIST FREE



INOCULATE
THIS SEED WITH
NOD-O-GEN

DIBBLE'S *Northern-Grown* ALFALFA SEED





D. B. Brand
TIMOTHY and CLOVER
SEED



D. B. Timothy, 99.75 per cent pure

"THE CREAM OF THE CROP" — 99.50% Pure or Better

Every bushel American Northern-Grown

THE hay crop is the most important one on the livestock farm and, next to silage corn, hay produces the greatest quantity of total digestible nutrients to the acre. Every farmer should be sure of a good supply of high-quality hay because it will reduce the grain bill and increase the check for livestock products.

We feel that the first essential in getting a good yield of high-quality hay is to seed a mixture of grasses and legumes that are adapted to the soil. There is no magic in mixture making but there is a vast difference in the quality of the seeds used. The

safest thing to do is to use our D. B. Brand and be sure of the highest quality that money can buy.

Compare quality and prices and we will have your order; in fact, we have scores of letters from farmers who testify to the superior quality of D. B. Clover and Timothy and who also saved from fifty cents to several dollars per bushel by buying from us.

Notwithstanding the fact that our seeds are tested in our own laboratory, we sell our D. B. Brand Seeds subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Keep your seed ten days after arrival, test it as you wish, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say it is, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways. Samples free.

We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Clover and Timothy Seed, but as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee nor will we be responsible for the crop.

Sweet Clover. Biennial white blossom is the commonest type of Sweet Clover, and the one which has come to the front so rapidly in recent years for forage, pasture, and soil-improvement. It will grow in almost any climate and on almost any type of soil, thriving on land too poor for Alfalfa or Red Clover.

Medium Red Clover. The common Red Clover largely grown throughout the country. This Clover requires well-drained soils to make its best growth, and is especially suitable to rich bottom-lands or soils that have been heavily fertilized. If cut early it is easily possible in a good season to get two or three cuttings.

Mammoth Red Clover. Compared with the Medium Red Clover, its flower, foliage, and stems are of darker color; it is later in maturing and of larger growth. When grown on rich bottom-lands or heavily fertilized soil, it makes a very rank growth and often is very coarse; hence the names Sapling Clover, Big Clover, or Pea-vine Clover. One of the best soiling crops. It is recommended for soils of ordinary or low productivity because here it will make a growth similar to Medium Clover on more fertile soils. A good stand of Mammoth Clover will last from 2 to 7 years, depending on conditions. Being 10 to 14 days later than Medium Clover, it will mature with Timothy.

Alsike Clover. The hardiest of all Clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields enormous crops. Its greatest value is for sowing with other Clovers and grasses and it is especially suited to sowing with Timothy.

Ladino Clover. Ladino is a very large species of the ordinary White Dutch Clover. It is more definitely perennial in type than either Red or Alsike and is used quite successfully in pasture mixtures and in hay mixtures where the aftermath is to be grazed.

WE CONTINUE our well-known policy of handling just one grade of seeds, and that the best money will buy; nothing else goes into our warehouse, and nothing but the best can therefore go out to our customers.

The average analysis of D. B. Brand Clover and Grass Seeds at various experiment stations was above 99.60 per cent purity. Part of the samples were drawn by the official inspectors, some sent direct by us, and one-half were made for our customers.

Thoroughly cleaned seed of high germination, and from regions adapted for sowing in your territory, is the kind you want to sow on your farm.

The War Department is allowing but very little nitrogen in commercial fertilizers. The Clovers and other Legumes will put atmospheric nitrogen in the soil for you. Sow them liberally, and use Dibble's D. B. Brand.



White Dutch Clover. This is a low-growing Clover that spreads by sending out creeping stems that root at the joints. It is not adapted for hay but is used chiefly in pasture and lawn mixtures. On acid soils it quickly disappears.

Wild White Clover. It is a wild form of the cultivated White Dutch Clover and a true perennial. On sweet soils it will survive indefinitely without reseeding. Its chief use is in the better grades of pasture and lawn mixtures.

Timothy. Most valuable of all the grasses, especially in the North. It is better adapted to clay than to sandy soils and is at its best on moist and fertile soils.

Red-Top. No other grass will grow under as great a variety of conditions as Red-Top and will thrive on almost every type of soil except sand. It is a rapid grower and is chiefly used as a wet-land or sour-land hay-crop, often in combination with Alsike and as a pasture grass on damp soils not sweet enough for Kentucky Blue Grass.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This is the most valuable grass for permanent pastures and lawns. It is hardy and thrives under heavy grazing. Soils of the moderately moist, medium to heavy types which produce the best Timothy are well suited for Kentucky Blue Grass.

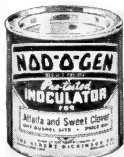
Orchard Grass. A long-lived perennial that gets its name from its ability to grow in the partial shade of orchards and open woodlots. Its principal use is for pasture and hay under shady conditions. Also adapted to very dry conditions.

1942 CROP

Nitrogen is the one plant food you CAN grow!

For best growth, and to put atmospheric nitrogen in the soil, it pays to inoculate all legumes. The cost is trivial compared with the profit. Legumes are clovers, peas and beans, alfalfa, soy beans, vetches, and other plants that grow seeds in a pod. Their roots are the home of bacteria that draw fertility-building nitrogen from the air and store it in swellings on the roots, called nodules. These nodules not only feed nitrogen to the crop they are on, but rot in the ground and supply valuable nitrogen to the soil.

Commercial Nitrogen for use in fertilizer is being restricted because it is needed in the manufacture of explosives. It is therefore more important than ever to inoculate all Legumes this year and build up the nitrogen supply in your soil from the air.



NOD-O-GEN

The Pre-tested INOCULATOR

When ordering cultures specify kind of seed to be inoculated



FOR CLOVERS	
Medium, Mammoth, Alsike and White	
1/2-bus. size.....	\$0.30
1-bus. size.....	.50
2 1/2-bus. size.....	1.00

FOR SOY BEANS	
1-bus. size.....	\$0.20
2-bus. size.....	.30
5-bus. size.....	.55
100-lb. size.....	1.00
30-bus. size.....	3.00

FOR ALFALFA and SWEET CLOVER	
1/2-bus. size.....	\$0.30
1-bus. size.....	.50
2 1/2-bus. size.....	1.00

FOR VETCH and PEA	
1-bus. size.....	\$0.35
100-lb. size.....	.55
5-bus. size.....	1.50

THE CYCLONE SEED SOWER

This Seed Sower can be used for sowing clover, timothy, lawn grass seed, and all other seeds that can be sown broadcast. It is easy to operate and made of the best materials. Has positive force-feed and is quickly adjusted for different seeds. The touch of a lever will start or stop the flow of seed. Seed cannot clog or rush. Container is made of heavy canvas ducking and holds about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel. Price, \$2.75, postpaid.



The Bargain of the Grass Seed Trade

A boon to farmers wanting High-Grade Seeds at a Money-Saving Price. What they are, where they come from

AN IDEAL SEEDING FOR 10 ACRES

2 BUSHEL OF TIMOTHY-ALSIKE MIXTURE Plus 1 BUSHEL OF MEDIUM OR MAMMOTH CLOVER

IN SOME of the northwestern states, especially Minnesota, and in certain sections of Canada, Alsike and Timothy grow naturally together, ripen at the same time, are harvested and threshed, and as the seed grains of Alsike and Timothy are practically of the same size, the two varieties cannot be separated.

We frequently are able to buy round lots of these fancy Mixtures containing 20 per cent or more of Alsike at only slightly higher prices than for the best Timothy, and as we pass these seeds on to you at our usual small margin of profit, you get the Alsike you need in your seeding Mixture at a little above the regular *Timothy Price*, and then by adding the required amount of our D. B. Medium and Mammoth Clovers, you have

an ideal Mixture and save money on every acre you seed down.

This is briefly the story of the Natural Mixture. Now these Mixtures are good, bad, and indifferent and no one should buy a Mixture of any kind without a positive guarantee from a responsible seller as to the purity and also the percentage of each variety of seed in the Mixture. We sell just one grade—the best—and give, on our guarantee tag attached to each bag, the purity, germination, and percentage of Alsike and Timothy in this particular Mixture. The quantity of the two principal seeds may vary in different lots, but in all cases you will find “less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of weed seeds.”

Beware of the Ordinary Timothy-Alsike Mixtures





DIBBLE'S HEAVYWEIGHT OATS

The 30 bushels of Heavyweight Oats purchased from you last year yielded 600 bushels on 11 acres, which is very good for this section.—HARRY KELLY, Interlaken, N. Y.

I sure took off a nice crop from your Heavyweight Oats—about 65 bushels to the acre. Soil not too good and no fertilizer. One part of field had a lot of ragweed. I just bought a combine. To clean the grain had to use more wind. Ordinary oats would have been blown out. I watched the ground closely and lost very little of those heavy kernels.—J. A. LEMPENAN, Lewis Rd., Holland, N. Y.

I have tried many of your seeds in the past few years and I am very well pleased with them. We had a very good oat and potato crop with your seed last year.—WM. SUCHY, Peck St., Stamford, N. Y.

I have some of your Heavyweight Oats that went over 40 bushels per acre—sown on hill land and in spite of a dry season.—FRED W. WASHBURN, Naples, N. Y.

Dibble's Seed Oats

HEAVYWEIGHT . . .

The Heaviest American Oat Grown

While in search of new varieties of Oats of value in the Northwest, where the best Oats are grown, we found, in Wyoming, several fields of a new variety with tall, stiff straw standing shoulder high and the heaviest American Oat grown. When these fields were threshed, the yield was over 100 bushels per acre and the weight over 45 pounds per measured bushel of pure white, thin-hulled grain. We purchased the entire lot, and from this source secured our stock seed of this, in our opinion, the heaviest and most productive American Oat. This was some twenty years ago. During that time we have distributed over 600,000 bushels to our customers, and, wherever grown, it has given wonderful yields in comparison with other varieties grown alongside: Around 100 bushels to the acre in New Jersey; 117 bushels in New England; in New York, on large areas, 80,82, 87, 89, 92, and up to 106 bushels, where the average yield is 30 bushels; and in Ohio, crops averaging "just twice" the yield of common Oats have been reported to us by our customers.

We were fortunate in having our Oats grown in a locality where weather conditions were favorable for growth and harvesting. Therefore we have an excellent quality to offer our customers.

Dibble's Heavyweight Oats have made wonderful yields for a large number of our customers in many states. We read of remarkable records and big yields of Oats in the western states, under irrigation, but right here, in the East, Dibble's Heavyweight Oats have produced record-breaking crops. Average weight 40 pounds per measured bushel.

FREE SAMPLES ON REQUEST

LENROC . . .



Lenroc is a new variety of Oat introduced by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. The plant breeders at Cornell were endeavoring to produce white Oats that had the high-yielding ability of the Cornelian. This was accomplished by crossing Great American with Cornelian in 1918, and for seventeen years this Oat was tested in various localities for yield, stiffness of straw, and other desirable characteristics before it was introduced in 1935.

Lenroc is midseason in maturing and is the highest yielding Oat that has been developed at Cornell. It has a large plump white kernel and all the characteristics of a desirable Oat, either for feeding or for sale.

CORNELIAN . . .

Cornelian was introduced by the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station about twenty-three years ago. It has proved to be a heavy and consistent yielder and is especially well suited to soils of ordinary fertility. The kernels are more slender than those of other varieties and lack awns or beards, but in spite of their apparently small size, the meat is actually larger than that of most Oats, for the hull is very thin. The normal color of the kernel is gray and will vary from light gray to dark gray, depending on the soil and season. As a commercial Oat this dark color is somewhat objectionable but for feeding on the farm it is of no importance. Cornelian's high meat percentage gives it a distinct advantage as a feed for stock and poultry and its high-yielding ability makes it a favorite with those who have planted it.



DIBBLE'S OATS

are sold subject to the
following guarantee

We guarantee our Seed Oats thoroughly re-cleaned by the best mills known to the trade, and in first-class condition for sowing. Keep our Seed Oats ten days, test them, and if not entirely satisfactory in every way, return them at once and get your money back.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Oats, but as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop grown from any of our seeds.

Owing to the extra-heavy weight of these Oats, not less than 2½ to 3 bushels should be sown per acre. For prices, see Special Price-List.

See
Special
Price
List.



New Improved Ceresan. Ethyl mercury phosphate dry disinfectant for the control of seed-borne stinking smut of wheat, smuts of oats, covered smut, black loose smut and stripe of barley. One pound treats 32 bushels.



DIBBLE'S RUSSET

The Best Main-Crop POTATO

DIBBLE'S Russet Potatoes are round to oblong, of good size, with pure white flesh, russet skin and few, shallow eyes. The quality is superb, and either baked or boiled is not excelled by any other variety. Dibble's Russet is enormously productive and has all the qualities that make for a profitable market Potato. The tubers are as large, or larger, than Rurals, Carman or Raleigh, and where those sorts set only four or five tubers to a hill, the Russet produces eight, ten, or even twelve big tubers. The vines are strong and disease-resistant.

Dibble's Russet Potato is the original round to oblong type of the Russet family. From its first introduction by us it has been bred absolutely true to type, and our stock seed is saved from fields entirely free from early or late blight, and where the vines were green and healthy until killed by frost. Our customers say that Dibble's Russet carries these inbred qualities to every locality where they are planted, and ninety-nine out of every hundred growers say Dibble's Russet is the best Potato grown.

Dibble's Russet is the Potato for you to grow on your farm. You will find it more profitable and far superior to any other variety for the main Potato crop. Whether you have "Potato soil" or not, you will get a good yield if the soil is in good condition. Sand, gravel, loam, or clay will produce a satisfactory crop. Many customers say the vines are blight-proof, and spraying is not needed; neither do bugs like the foliage, for we have seen thousands of acres of Dibble's Russet where neither Paris Green nor Arsenate of Lead was used, and the vines were perfect.

If you say you "can't grow Potatoes," get a sack of Dibble's Russet this year. Give them a careful trial. We feel sure you will be satisfied, and next season you will be an enthusiastic booster for Dibble's Russet.

In 1912, when we introduced this variety, we had only 1000 barrels to sell. The third year we sold over 11,000 barrels. Never before did a new variety make a name for itself so quickly.

Dibble's Russet is the best main-crop Potato for western New York, and is grown extensively in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maine, and other Potato-producing states. It outyields other sorts two to one, and crops of 300 to 400 bushels an acre are not uncommon. Customers write us that the "Russet gives splendid yields when other kinds fail." During the long drought years of 1934 and 1936 the Potato crop in many sections was almost a complete failure, yet under those hard conditions Dibble's Russet produced satisfactory crops—in fact, right here in western New York, where there was no rain for weeks, a yield of about 400 bushels an acre was reported.

I want to get the Dibble's Russets again as they are all you claim for them.—R. W. UNDERWOOD, R. D. 2, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

We Are Headquarters for Seed Potatoes

We offer a few varieties, early, intermediate, and late, that have been proved "Best by Test." We have good crops of all varieties this year, both early and late, and can take care of your requirements whether you need a bushel or a carload.

For Prices, see Special Price-List in this Catalog

SEED POTATO GUARANTEE

We guarantee our Seed Potatoes northern-grown, carefully assorted for seed purposes, a strictly first-class sample U. S. Grade No. 1 as to size. While we exercise great care to have our Seed Potatoes pure and reliable, so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control that we do not give any warranty, express or implied, nor will we be responsible for the crops grown therefrom. Customers are to examine their Seed Potatoes immediately on arrival, as they are perishable goods, and, if not entirely satisfactory, advise us at once; otherwise it is mutually agreed between the buyer and seller that they are satisfactory.

The Russet Potatoes we have here came from you originally and it will interest you to know that in 1938, on a 10-acre field, we had an average of 585 bushels per acre, by weight. The digging was under the supervision of our County Agent, who had advised very thorough spraying during the summer. We have always had good results from the seed bought from you.—CHARLES F. JOHNSON, Supt. Luzerne Co. Industrial School for Boys, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

SEMESAN BEL. Organic mercury dip disinfectant for control of scab and rhizoctonia carried on surface of seed potatoes. Aids in reducing seed-piece decay. 1 lb. treats 60 to 80 bushels of potatoes.

See Special Price-List.



WHITE POTATOES

DIBBLE'S *Standard* FOR MAIN CROP

The first five varieties are of the well-known Carman or smooth Rural family, the best-known type of market Potato now in cultivation

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2

The first of the late Mr. Carman's introductions that proved to be of great value. The Rural New Yorker No. 2 is a late variety, growing vines dark green in color, upright in habit of growth, with purple blossoms. The tubers are round to oblong, unusually large in size, white in color, eyes near the surface, and it sets, as a rule, only two to four tubers per plant or hill, but usually all large ones.

CARMAN No. 3

Also originated by Mr. Carman and introduced by him several years later, as an improvement over the No. 2, which it resembles in every respect, except that it sets more heavily in the hill, averaging, with us, three to five tubers per hill and mostly merchantable.

HEAVYWEIGHT

A selection of the smooth Rural type with characteristics similar to Sir Walter Raleigh, except that tubers are inclined more to the round form.

PIONEER RURAL

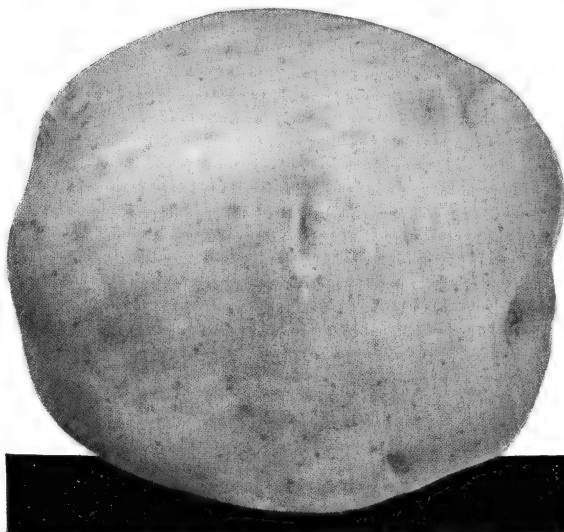
The Pioneer Rural was originated by Fred S. Hollenback of Tully, N. Y., and is a sport of the Russet. It combines the yield and drought-resistance of the Russet with the white color and sales value of the well-known Carman or other smooth Rurals. You should try a few of this variety. We believe they will outyield any smooth Rural you have ever grown.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH

The last of the Carman creations and introduced by Peter Henderson & Co. some thirty years ago. The Sir Walter Raleigh is similar to the other two but has, in our opinion, the most desirable quality of setting more tubers per hill and smaller in size, no large or over-grown tubers at all, but of desirable size and shape to command the top price in the best markets.



Dibble's Improved Green Mountain



Katahdin

KATAHDIN

The Katahdin was originated from a seed-ball by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at its experimental station at Presque Isle, Maine.

After it had proved its worth as a new variety, it was released to the public. It is a handsome shallow-eyed, glossy, white-skinned variety which matures a little later than Green Mountain, but earlier than the Rurals. It has very few tubers of unmarketable size and has all varieties beaten in uniformity of shape, size, and in general appearance. It does well on light, friable soil, but is not adapted to heavy soil subject to drought conditions.

If you have never raised Katahdin try at least one sack.

Many growers have changed entirely to this variety after trying a few.

SEBAGO

Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A high-yielding variety somewhat later than the Rurals. Smooth, white, shallow-eyed tubers thicker than Chippewa and of high table quality. Large, vigorous foliage resistant to heat and drought, also resistant to blight, yellow dwarf and scab. Especially desirable where blight occurs frequently or where spraying is omitted. Try a few of this new proved variety.

DIBBLE'S IMPROVED GREEN MOUNTAIN

In the Improved Green Mountain we have a better Potato than was the old Green Mountain at its best, a score of years ago. The tubers are uniform in shape, oblong, with two good ends, slightly flattened; creamy white skin absolutely free from disease in any form, and with pure white flesh of excellent quality. They are particularly well adapted to northern latitudes where the rainfall is abundant and the temperature is not excessively high. As a rule, they do not succeed as well in localities where they are subjected to unfavorable conditions of growth during the time they are forming tubers, as do the members of the Rural group.

The "BEST SIX"

DIBBLE'S *Certified and Selected* SEED POTATOES

★ EARLY VARIETIES OF POTATOES ADAPTED TO THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN STATES ★

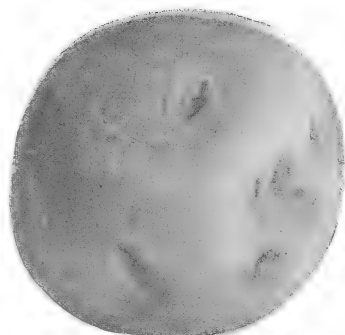
FOR over a half century the sales of Dibble's Seed Potatoes have gradually increased until the annual sales reached and passed 100,000 bushels. We do not have a single salesman on the road, every order coming to us through the mail, and at least four-fifths of our business from old customers, thousands of whom plant Dibble's Seed Potatoes annually. This is the best tribute to the quality of our Seed Potatoes, Merit Wins. We grow on our own farms, and in this section, varieties of Potatoes adapted to our soils, and as to the earlies, we have them grown for us on contract in the virgin soils of regions still farther north, where these early types grow larger and better tubers than can be obtained on the old lands of the eastern states.

Seed Potatoes that are northern-grown, moved south only from 100 to 300 miles, frequently produce double the crop of home-grown seed, even of the same variety.

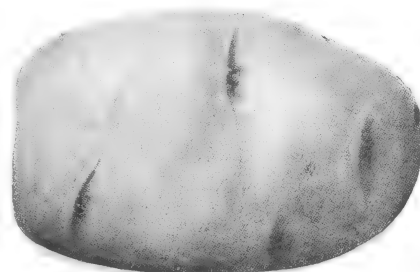
We can furnish State-Certified Seed Potatoes, or Selected Seed Potatoes, grown from Certified Seed.

These Are Listed in Order of Maturing

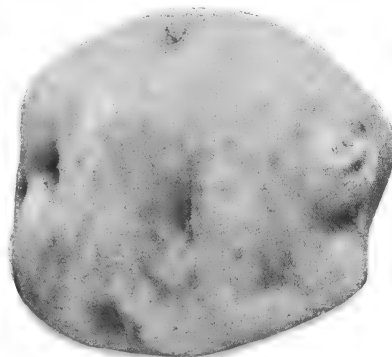
Northern-grown from selected certified stock seed, planted on soils especially adapted to each variety, producing a quality that for vigor, purity, and productiveness is unexcelled.



WARBA



EARLY OHIO



DIBBLE'S IRISH COBBLER

WARBA

A seedling of Bliss Triumph from the Minnesota Experiment Station, with smooth white skin and pink eyes. Earlier than the Cobbler, a heavy yielder, and immune to mosaic disease. If your soil is not heavy, we suggest trying a few Warbas for early market.

EARLY OHIO

For first early there is nothing to compare with the Early Ohio. It is round to oblong, with pink skin, white flesh of excellent quality, and extra early. Our pedigree stock was grown from North Dakota Certified Seed.

DIBBLE'S IRISH COBBLER

The best extra-early white Potato. Tubers are smooth, round, plump, creamy white; eyes well developed. The white flesh is of excellent quality.

A week to ten days later than Early Ohio, but usually more productive, with tubers of good eating quality while the vines are still green. The "best" early for all-round culture, as it will give excellent results on any soil. The fields from which we saved stock seed averaged 325 to 625 bushels per acre.

CHIPPEWA

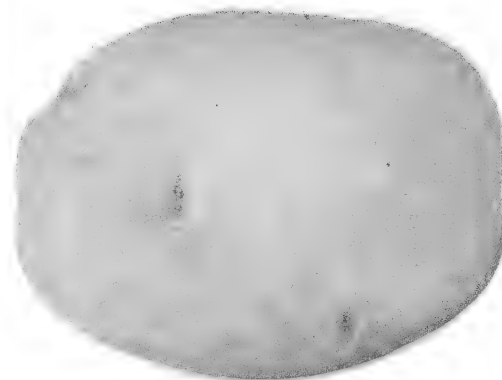
Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and is seven to ten days later than Irish Cobblers. It sets tubers early and they develop fast. Immune to mild mosaic and superior to the Cobbler in smoothness and whiteness. In yield tests it has outyielded the best strains of Cobblers on both muck and upland soils.

SPAULDING ROSE

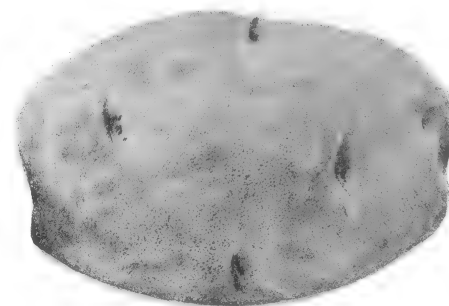
A seedling of the old Early Rose, producing a much better yield of larger tubers. Skin is pink, with white flesh of good eating quality. A most desirable medium-early Potato for sandy loam soils.

HOUMA

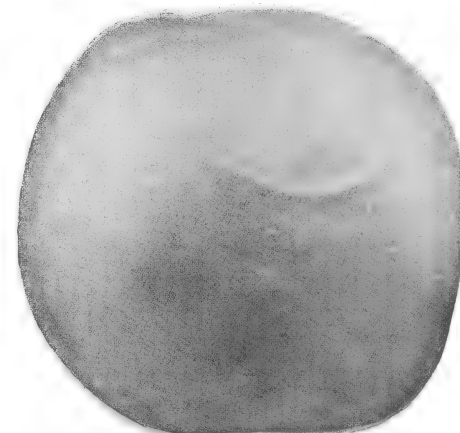
Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Matures about as early as the Chippewa and about a week earlier than Green Mountain. Tubers short and thick, glossy white, skin smooth, eyes very shallow except at bud end. Resistant to yellow dwarf and mosaic, also to heat injury. Adapted to the lighter soils and conditions favorable to the Green Mountain. In yield tests it generally equals or exceeds the Green Mountain. Quality rating excellent.



CHIPPEWA



SPAULDING ROSE



HOUMA



SEMESAN BEL

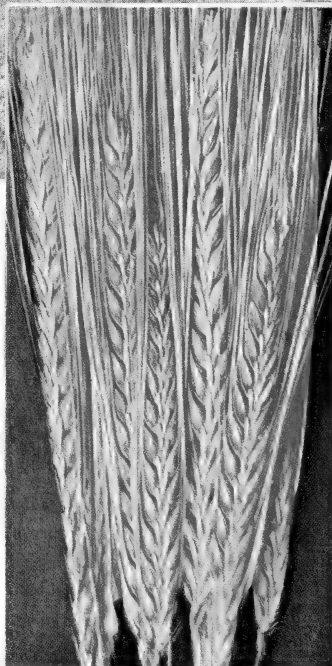
A dip disinfectant for Seed Potatoes. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of Potatoes.



ALPHA BARLEY

Alpha Barley originated from a cross of the Manchuria, a six-row Barley, and the Champion of Vermont, a two-row sort. It is a medium-tall, stiff-strawed, two-row variety maturing somewhat later than standard six-row types. These characteristics make it especially desirable for sowing with oats for growing a mixed grain crop. This Barley has been a consistently high-yielding variety at the Cornell Experiment Station for the past twenty years. It is now the leading variety in New York State. The kernels are large, plump, and heavy and the yield of the grain excellent. Alpha Barley has yielded 70 bushels per acre on our own farms.

• *Best for Feeding*



WISCONSIN No. 38

A Six-Row Barley

This is a new, smooth-awned variety developed by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a little later in maturing than most of the six-row types and has a fairly stiff straw if harvested before it is fully ripe. It matures at about the same time as Alpha and is the highest-yielding smooth-awned Barley yet tested at the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station.

• *Best for Malting*

DIBBLE'S SEED BARLEY

WONG WINTER BARLEY

AVAILABLE AFTER AUGUST 1, 1943, FOR SOWING IN SEPTEMBER

Wong Winter Barley is a new cross made in China by Professor Wang (pronounced Wong). It is a six-rowed Barley with short heads and grayish white kernels. Its chief merit is high yield and exceptionally stiff straw. (See picture on back cover.)

The Plant Breeding Department of Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca brought this Barley from China in 1934. Tests made at the Ithaca Station and on regional plots indicated the superior qualities of this new Winter Barley both in yield and stiffness of straw.

For three years the Plant Breeding Department from our State College conducted trials of Winter

Barley on one of our farms and each year this new variety, Wong, surpassed all others. From their trial plots we obtained 2 bushels of seed in the fall of 1940 and planted it on 2 acres of ground. From these 2 acres, using only 1 bushel of seed per acre, we obtained 120 bushels of clean seed. Several fields were planted in the fall of 1941. These fields averaged 55 bushels of seed per acre. Our 1942 plantings are looking fine and will be available after August 1, 1943.

By all means try some of this Wong Barley, using 5 to 6 pecks per acre, and sow a little earlier than for winter wheat.

May we send you a price-list on August 1, 1943?

SOY BEANS

DID YOU know that botanists and chemists call the Soy Bean the world's most all-round useful crop?

During 1941 the price of Soy Beans doubled in value because of the demand for oil in Great Britain and the low cotton production which lessened the supply of cotton-seed oil. During the last few years the Soy Bean has been one of the leading agricultural crops of the country.

The Soy Bean was introduced into America over 100 years ago but at first very little attention was given to it. In 1907 there were only 50,000 acres planted but since then the acreage has increased three hundred fold, and in 1942 there were more than 14,000,000 acres sown. No crop was ever used for so many purposes. There have been found more than 300 widely assorted uses for the Soy Bean, some of the most important of which are in foods, plastics, paint, varnish, soap and linoleums.

Eastern farmers should increase their acreage of Soy Beans because:

1. They may be sold as a cash crop or mixed with other grains raised on the farm to make a high protein dairy feed.
2. They may be grown with corn to increase the feeding value.
3. They may be used as an emergency hay crop. Soy Bean hay has a feeding value similar to alfalfa.
4. They may be cut and fed as green roughage.
5. They may be used for grass silage.
6. They may be used to plow under for green manure. Being a legume, they are one of the best plants for soil-improvement. A two-ton crop of Soy Beans adds as much nitrogen to the soil as seven tons of manure.

From hundreds of varieties that have been introduced from China, Korea and Japan, or developed in this country, only a few, on account of their earliness, are adapted to the climatic conditions of the Northeastern Territory.

Varieties to Use for Grain or Seed

CAYUGA. The earliest high-yielding variety recommended for grain production in New York State or in regions having a similar growing period. Planted in late May or early June this variety is ready for harvest by the middle of September. Use 35 to 40 pounds of seed per acre when planted in 21 to 28-inch rows or 90 to 100 pounds when drilled solid or in 14-inch rows. Yields 30 to 40 bushels per acre were reported.

SENECA. A new yellow variety, introduced in 1939 by the plant breeders at Cornell, maturing about 10 days later than Cayuga. It is taller in growth habit than the Cayuga, yields heavier, and is recommended as the most desirable variety in the longer growing season areas of New York and New England. The yellow color and higher yield make it more desirable in every way where the season is long enough. It is also useful for hay since it reaches prime condition in late August or early September. Rate of seeding is the same as the Cayuga.

For Silage, Hay, or Green Manure

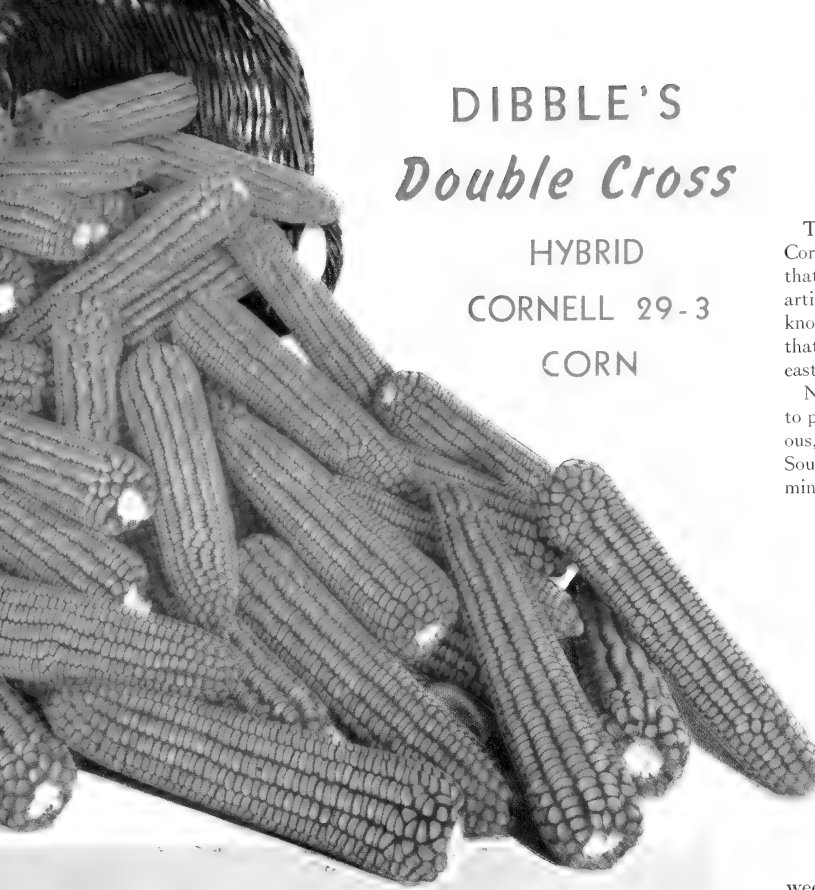
MANCHU. A medium-early variety maturing in about 110 to 120 days. Large, upright, bushy vines, extremely productive. Our customers convinced us this is the best variety for silage, hay, or green manure.

For silage, use 15 pounds Soy Beans and 15 pounds Corn to the acre; for hay or green manure, use 6 to 8 pecks, if drilled solid, or 3 to 4 pecks in close rows. If used for hay, cut after pods form and before the leaves start to fall.

WILSON. Slightly later in maturing than Manchu and not quite as rank a grower. An excellent variety for green manure. Rate of seeding same as Manchu.



DIBBLE'S SOY BEANS



DIBBLE'S *Double Cross*

HYBRID
CORNELL 29-3
CORN

HYBRID 29-3 is a double cross hybrid Corn developed at the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station by inbreeding and crossing. The varieties used in making this double cross are inbred strains of Luce's Favourite, Onondaga White Dent, Cornell 11 and Bloody Butcher.

In Dibble's Hybrid 29-3 we now have a hybrid Corn that is adapted to our eastern conditions. It matures in about 110 to 115 days and has the widest adaptability of any Corn grown in the Northeastern Territory. The ear is 9 to 10 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, tapering slightly. It is yellow Corn with a slightly reddish tinge and showing deep amber between the rows. A very distinct-appearing Corn.

We recommend it for ensilage wherever West Branch Sweepstakes or Leaming is now used, and for grain wherever Golden Glow or a late strain of Cornell 11 matures. Comparative tests show it produces 40 to 50 per cent more grain at silage-cutting time and 15 to 20 bushels more of dry shelled grain per acre at husking-time.

Our seed is from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, thoroughly re-cleaned, of splendid germination, and we sell it subject to your test on our money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee.

DIBBLE'S *Northern-grown* SEED CORN

The utmost care is taken to furnish Seed Corn of the highest possible quality, Corn that is thoroughly dried naturally or dried artificially by the most up-to-date methods known, of high germination and of varieties that are adapted to the northern and eastern states.

Northern-grown Corn is the only kind to plant in the northern states. It is vigorous, hardy, acclimated, and productive. Southern-grown varieties look nice, germinate well, but *do not mature*.

DIBBLE'S CORNELL HYBRID 34-53 CORN

This hybrid is a double cross made by combining four inbred Strains of Cornell 11. It requires about the same length of season to mature as regular Cornell 11 and ripens approximately a week earlier than double cross 29-3. It is about a week later in maturity than the open-pollinated strain of Early Cornell 11.

If planted before June 1, Hybrid 34-53 will mature fully ripe grain in New York State in all areas where the elevation does not exceed 1000 feet, though it may fail to do so in some seasons in northern New York. On good soil the stalks usually attain a height of 8 feet or more. The ears are from 7 to 9 inches long with from 14 to 18 rows of yellow kernels. Tests indicate that it exceeds the parent variety, Cornell 11, in yield of grain by about 10 per cent.

Cornell 34-53, though primarily a grain variety, is a superior silage Corn in the shorter-season areas. Though only slightly heavier in acre production of green weight than the regular Cornell 11, it is measurably higher in dry weight. Most of this additional weight is grain. Tests in areas where the growing season is short give evidence that it will prove more satisfactory for ensilage than any of the open-pollinated varieties or than later-maturing hybrids.

DIBBLE'S

SEED CORN

GUARANTEE

WE GUARANTEE every bushel of our Seed Corn to be northern-grown and thoroughly re-cleaned. Our germination tests show 90 per cent or above, and we sell Seed Corn subject to your test.

You may keep our Seed Corn ten days, test it any way you wish, and if it does not "make good," return it immediately and we will refund your money, paying the freight both ways, or refill your order. We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Corn, but as so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop grown from any of our seeds.

When the white-oak leaves are as big as a squirrel's ear, then it is time to plant corn.—*Old Indian saying.*

DIBBLE'S

SEED-SOWING

TABLE

The months mentioned below each variety are the time of seeding. Pounds per acre

Common Alfalfa.....	15 to 20
April, May, June, Aug., Sept.	
Grimm Alfalfa.....	15 to 20
April, May, June, Aug., Sept.	
Alsike.....	8 to 10
Feb. to June, Aug., Sept.	
Barley.....	96
April to June	
Corn, Field.....	10 to 12
May, June	
Corn, Ensilage.....	15 to 25
May, June	
Red Medium Clover.....	10 to 15
Feb. to May, Aug. to Nov.	
Mammoth Red Clover.....	10 to 15
Feb. to May, Aug. to Nov.	
Oats.....	80 to 96
March to May	
Peas, Canada.....	90 to 120
March to May	
Timothy.....	12 to 15
April to June, Aug., Sept.	
Sudan Grass.....	20 to 25
Late May to early June	
Japanese Millet.....	20 to 25
Late May to early June	
Hungarian Millet.....	40 to 50
Late May to early June	
Golden Millet.....	40 to 50
Late May to early June	
Sweet Clover.....	15
March to Aug.	

DIBBLE'S

Early Yellow Dent Corn

WAS introduced by us thirty-three years ago as the earliest large Yellow Dent in existence. During that time we have tried out, tested, and inspected fields of other Early Dents and, as a result, we still say to our customers that Dibble's Early Yellow Dent is the most desirable of the Early Dents for the eastern farmer.

We do not advise its growth at high altitudes, such as the hill lands of New York, for a husking crop, but we do recommend it as the best early Yellow Dent for ensilage now grown.

Dibble's Early Yellow Dent planted here in the Genesee Valley country, May 15 to June 1, is usually ready for the silo by early September, but many of our customers report that it matures earlier with them. The foliage is very leafy and the stalks average 10 to 12 feet in height. One field of 12 acres on one of our own farms measured 14 feet on the level for the entire field. The ears, 8 to 10 inches in length, are closely set with bright yellow grains on a small cob. Hundreds of our customers, in a dozen different states, plant Dibble's Early Yellow Dent year after year.

Our seed is from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, thoroughly re-cleaned, of splendid germination, and we sell it subject to your test on our money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee.

I am writing to tell you that the Seed Corn from your place last year (1941) was the best I have had from standpoint of production. Dibble's Early Yellow Dent filled my silo and I was obliged to let my Cornell 29-3 ripen and husk it; a measured acre produced 108 bushel baskets of ears. 29-3 is best all-purpose Corn we have ever had here. At least 70 per cent of the stalks had two perfect ears. We do not have the best kind of Corn-ground here as we are at a 1200-foot elevation, and my farm is in a slope of the Catskills facing the north.—R. C. GREGORY, Grantin, N. Y.



"Comin' through the corn"—thirty tons of ensilage to the acre on our own farms

DIBBLE'S

IMPROVED EARLY LEAMING CORN

Just 117 years ago (1826) a variety of Yellow Dent Corn was introduced to American farmers and named for the originator, Mr. J. B. Leaming. Soon "Leaming Corn," through sheer merit, became the most popular of the Dent Corns. Dibble's Improved Leaming is at least ten days earlier than the common Leaming of commerce. We recommend it as the most popular variety for ensilage purposes for the Middle and New England States.

Our Improved Leaming matures here in western New York in from 100 to 110 days of good Corn weather; the stalks average from 10 to 15 feet in height, and we have put into our silos, many a time, 30 tons of ensilage per acre that would have husked 100 to 125 bushels of ears.

For over 100 years Leaming has proved to be one of the best varieties for ensilage. Some farmers have changed to other varieties but many of them come back and tell us, "We are going back to your Improved Leaming because no other variety seems to give as good results." Dibble's Improved Leaming is strictly high-grade, pedigree seed, from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, and sold to you subject to your own test. Keep it ten days and, if not right, return it and get your money back as per terms of our guarantee. You run absolutely no chance of using poor Seed Corn if you buy Dibble's Improved Early Leaming. We shall be glad to send you samples free; so test them to your entire satisfaction. For prices, see Special Price-List.

DIBBLE'S

MAMMOTH YELLOW FLINT CORN

Is the best Flint Corn in cultivation either for crop or silo. It is the largest-growing Flint variety, and one of the earliest, maturing here in the Genesee Valley in around 100 days. The stalks average 8 to 10 feet in height (under good cultivation sometimes 12 to 14 feet), from 1 to 3 feet taller than other Flint varieties we have grown alongside. The stalks leaf profusely nearly to the ground, and the stalks and leaves are sweet, making it the most desirable ensilage variety for those sections of our country known as "Flint Corn Land."

Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint is, without doubt, the most productive Flint Corn known. As a cropper for husking, it is unexcelled. The ears average 10 to 15 inches in length, and frequently there are two or three mammoth ears to a stalk.

Throughout New York, the higher sections of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and all of New England, Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint is the best and the surest cropper. Every farmer should grow Corn and cut down on the feed-bills. A crib full of good, sound ear Corn will keep the stock fat and husky, and you do not have to plant all of your farm to fill a 1000-bushel crib, either.

Our stock seed consisted of several bushels, every ear of which was over 12 inches long, and many of them exceeded 15 inches.

We have tried other varieties for the past three years but have not been able to raise Corn to equal crops raised in the past from your Leaming.—F. W. BURNS, R. D. 3, Reynoldsville, Pa.

I like Dibble's Mammoth Eight-rowed Yellow Flint the best of any Corn that I have ever raised, and I have tried many kinds. Anyone who wants Corn for silo or husking will make no mistake in planting your Eight-rowed Yellow Flint.—WALTER N. WEIR, Glastonbury, Conn.

DIBBLE'S GOLDEN GLOW

An extremely early, pure golden yellow Corn, most attractive in color and appearance. It is strictly a Wisconsin Corn developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. The ears are of medium size, around 8 inches in length, and in spite of its earliness it grows good stalks with heavy leaves. We are offering only the "big type of Golden Glow" and the strain that has been bred to be "cold-resistant." Golden Glow is very popular in Northern New York and in regions having a similar growing season.

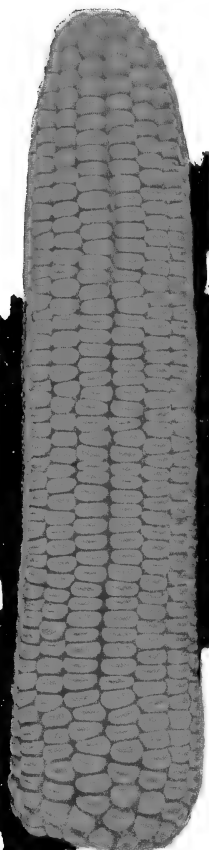
DIBBLE'S CORNELL 11

Cornell 11 is a variety developed by ear-to-row selection from Pride of the North and differs from Pride of the North mainly in that it is about two weeks earlier in maturity while in stalk it is about 1 foot shorter. The ears are characteristically cylindrical in shape, 6 to 8 inches long, usually not well filled at tips and of 14 to 18 rows, with cob rather large. The kernels are medium broad and thick and rather shallow as compared with Corns of the Corn Belt such as Leaming or Early Yellow Dent. The color is yellow but some reddish ears appear. The selection was designed not for producing a "show" Corn but for high yield of grain and early maturity. During the past few seasons this variety has proved very popular with many of our customers. Cornell 11 is recommended by the New York State Department of Plant-breeding as one of the most desirable varieties for the hill sections where the seasons are short.

DIBBLE'S Lancaster County Sure Crop

A splendid Corn of Pennsylvania origin, and the leading variety grown in Lancaster County, the best and most productive agricultural county in the state.

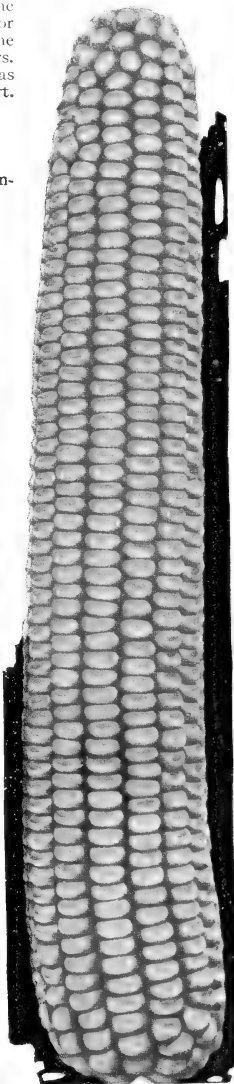
Sure Crop is a hybrid developed from two well-known old varieties. It has long, rather large ears and small cob, is an extremely heavy yielder, medium as to time of ripening, and grows a wonderful mass of foliage, with stalks 10 to 18 feet high. Being extremely rich in protein makes it most desirable for ensilage. It is practically sure to ripen on good Cornland anywhere in the East in the latitude of Pennsylvania where the parent seed-stock was grown. Our 1941 crop averaged over 40 bushels per acre of cleaned, screened, and graded Corn, germinating nearly 100 per cent. Can you beat it?



Dibble's Golden Glow



Dibble's Cornell 11



Dibble's Lancaster County Sure Crop

I think your Catalog description of Golden Glow Corn is too modest.—C. F. & J. B. WOODWARD, Meriden, N. H.

Last spring you shipped me an order of seeds including Cornell No. 11 Field Corn, Heavyweight Oats, Grass Seed, etc. All proved excellent in spite of a cold, wet spring. The Corn is the best ever grown in this section, and the Oats were $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high the middle of July. I have received many splendid comments on these two crops.—ALLEN SALISBURY, Ellsworth Falls, Maine.

*Protect Your
Corn Plantings with
Stanley's
Crow Repellent.*

See page 21



DIBBLE'S

West Branch

SWEEPSTAKES

ENSILAGE

CORN



Dibble's West Branch Sweepstakes Ensilage Corn raised

Ten days earlier and much more desirable in every way than the old Sweepstakes Ensilage Corn. This variety is grown for us in Central Pennsylvania near Williamsport. The New York State College of Agriculture found it gave a large green tonnage and matured early enough to qualify as an excellent silage variety. It ears heavily and matures earlier than most other varieties sold under the name of Sweepstakes.

Dibble's West Branch Sweepstakes is a blend, made by crossing Lancaster Sure Crop, White Cap Yellow Dent, and a red variety of the Bloody Butcher type. The plant is a vigorous grower, 10 to 15 feet on good soil, ears 8 to 12 inches in length, with 12 to 20 rows of kernels. Cob is usually large and rather well filled at the tip. The color of kernels varies from Red to White Cap Yellow Dent.

We have been selecting for the red-kernel type and have thereby cut down materially on the percentage of white-cap yellow ears. Some ears, however, have kernels with very light-colored caps and only a tinge of red on the sides of the kernels. Others are nearly red. It has been an exceptionally favorable fall for the maturing of this variety and we have some very choice high-germinating seed to offer.

Dibble's West Branch Sweepstakes is the most popular ensilage variety in all sections of New York State, except at high elevations where an earlier sort is needed.

DIBBLE'S BIG RED DENT CORN

Is a Corn of great value and well worthy of trial. We found this Corn in northern Ohio several years ago, and in comparison with Improved Leaming on adjoining farms, it has larger and more vigorous stalks. It grew more and bigger foliage than the Leaming, with bigger ears and more of them, and ripened earlier. Experience on our farms has given the same results, and a number of the leading dairymen in our section, after seven years' experience, consider it the best ensilage Corn for western New York. There have been raised at least 100 acres of it in our town that would have husked 125 to 150 bushels of sound, dry Corn to the acre if it had not been put into the silos.

Dibble's Big Red Dent grows tall and vigorous, with leafy stalks, and is a remarkable producer. The kernels when thoroughly dry are of a beautiful reddish tint, well set on a small, red cob. Recommended for trial in all sections where Improved Leaming gives good results.

We found your statement of Big Red Dent to be true in comparison to the Early Leaming. It just seemed to have the edge over Early Leaming in every respect. However, both crops were very good.—F. W. BURNS, Reynoldsville, Pa.

Your Big Red Dent is the best ensilage Corn I have ever grown. It produced the most ears, as well as tons.—EMMETT HATHAWAY, Equinunk, Pa.

I planted this Big Red Dent Ensilage Corn last year (1941) and had the best Ensilage Corn I have ever planted.—HARRY LEESLEY, Cochection, N. Y.



by Harry O'Neil, Lima, N. Y., for his 150 milking cows.

DIBBLE'S Mammoth WHITE DENT CORN

Grows the tallest and is the most leafy of any of the big varieties of Ensilage Corn with which we are acquainted, and is the only big, rank-growing White Corn that is, in our opinion, adapted to the northern states.

Our seed stock of this variety is grown in latitude 41°, and during the past ten years it has thoroughly matured and ripened slightly farther north. Northern-grown Seed Corn is the kind for farmers in the northern states to plant.

Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is the largest, strongest-growing White Corn, whether Flint or Dent, that is adapted to the northern or central states. This variety is a very hardy, extremely rapid grower, and under favorable conditions, with first-class culture, will produce crops 14 to 20 feet in height.

There may be some other varieties of White Corn that will grow as big foliage as our Mammoth White in the North, but on our own farms, and under our own observation, there has been no other kind to compare with it.

Now, then, you northern and eastern farmers desiring to grow bumper crops of big Corn with ears on it for your silo, plant Dibble's Mammoth White Dent instead of Southern Sheep-Tooth, Eureka, Red-Cob and the like, all Corns of southern origin, and you will be more than satisfied.

DIBBLE'S WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT

An extra-early Dent variety that is desirable for a husking crop. It is especially desirable where the growing season is short and a mighty good kind for ensilage in the hill country, or on soil that is not naturally Corn-land.

DIBBLE'S SMOKY DENT

This variety is one of the best early-maturing Corns and is very desirable for planting where the growing season is short. The stalks will average 8 to 10 feet in height and the ears 8 to 10 inches in length. The grain is red with a clear white cap. In some sections of the country this variety is known as Early August or Red Robbin.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT



Protect Your Corn Plantings
with
STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

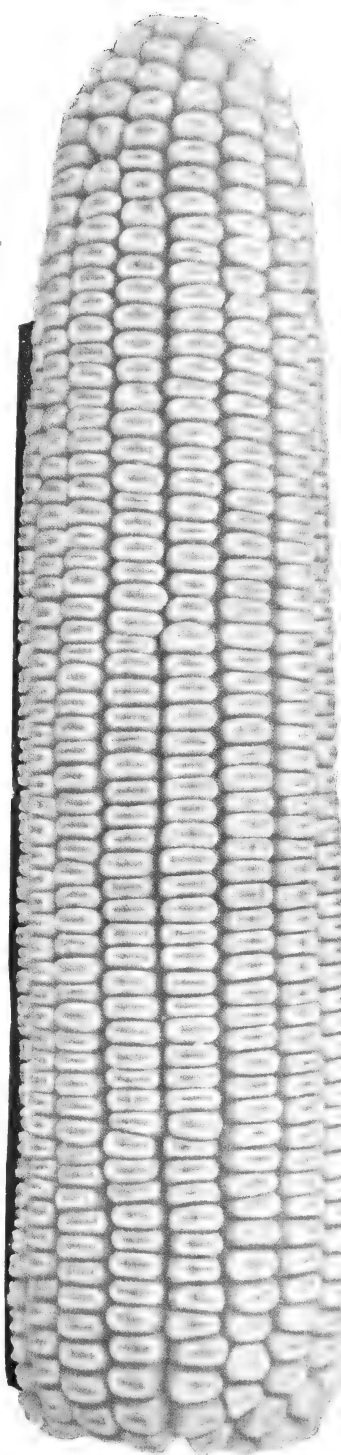
These black-winged robbers won't stay long in a field protected by Stanley's Crow Repellent. Not poisonous, and does not affect the corn—but the crows leave. A 60-cent can treats a bushel of seed.

- 1 qt. \$1.75
(enough for 4 bushels of seed corn)
- 1 pt. 1.00
(enough for 2 bushels of seed corn)
- ½ pt.60
(enough for 1 bushel of seed corn)

SEMESAN JR.



Ethyl mercury phosphate dry disinfectant for seed corn. Controls root-rot; also for prevention of seed-rotting of early planted corn. Generally increases stands and yields. This chemical may be applied prior to, simultaneously with, or subsequent to the addition of Crow Repellent. 1½ ounces treats 1 bushel of corn. See Special Price-List.





DIBBLE'S CABBAGE SEED

All of our Cabbage Seed is raised by growers who specialize in the raising of superior strains. For protection against disease the seed is hot-water treated.

Early Seneca. 75 days. Early. A large Cabbage of the Copenhagen type. Heads up solid when small and can be shipped. If left until ripe it makes a large Cabbage suitable for kraut. The head is round; weighs from 5 to 8 pounds when mature.

Glory of Enkhuizen. 85 days. This late "domestic" Cabbage is the standard variety for kraut. Grows too large for shipping trade. Heads are large, weighing from 8 to 10 pounds, round, solid, with few outer leaves, of excellent quality.

Short-Stem Danish Ballhead. 100 days. The standard variety for storing for winter use. Heads usually weigh from 4 to 6 pounds but 10-pound heads are not uncommon under good conditions. The heads are slightly flattened, ball-shaped, solid and heavy.

WE USE all of the experience we have accumulated in over fifty years in growing and selling Farm Seeds, to supply only those varieties, and from the proper northern sources, that will give the best results on the farms of the Middle and New England States. You will note the 300-mile circle covers most of this section and parts of Ohio, the Virginias, and Maryland. Freight rates are low, and as this part of the country is covered by a network of railroads, service is rapid, and any seeds ordered from us by freight should reach you within a week from shipment at the latest, and if by express, in a day or two at the most.

We do not prepay freight, as we have found that a uniform freight-prepaid price works an injustice to the farmer within 100 miles of us, and favors the one around the extreme edge of the 300-mile circle, and we desire to be just and fair to all men. We will be glad, however, to make you prepaid prices upon request.

If we can save you money, we are entitled to your order. In comparing prices and quality we are positive you will find you can save money in ordering your Farm Seeds from us, and on that basis may we not have your order?

We want large orders, of course, as our business is furnishing business farmers the highest grade seeds that will produce money-making crops. But no order is too small to get our most careful attention, as our experience has been, if once a farmer begins ordering his seed of us, nine times out of ten he will be a customer for life. Now, in your case, if you cannot send a large order, try a small one.

A bag of Timothy-Alsike Mixture, a bushel each of Clover and Timothy, a sack of Oats, and a couple of bushels of Seed Corn will give you a fair chance to try our Farm Seeds. If you have never grown Dibble's Russet Potatoes, include at least a sack in your order; we are sure you will thank us for the suggestion. Wherever Dibble's Russets are grown, they are not changed for any other variety.

WINTER WHEAT, BARLEY and RYE

On request we will send you a price-list on August 1 quoting seasonable seeds for August and September sowing. Indicate on order sheet if you would like this price-list or drop us a postcard about August 1. We will have available:

Yorkwin Wheat. The highest yielding and best milling white Wheat for the Northeast.

Nured Wheat. A new high-yielding red Wheat especially desirable for feeding.

Also a new white Wheat that gives promise of replacing Yorkwin.

Wong Winter Barley. A new variety. See page 14 for full illustration.

Cornell 76 Rye. Highest yielding selection from Cornell.

Rosen Rye. A variety of Russian origin.

Also a complete line of alfalfa, clover and grass seeds.

August is an ideal time to seed alfalfa or make a new lawn.

PRICES ARE NET F.O.B. Honeoye Falls, N. Y. Bags and sacks free and not weighed in with the seed.

TERMS: Strictly cash with order, except on carload lots, when a special price will be made you delivered to your station, payable on arrival and inspection of goods.

PRICE CHANGES: As prices constantly fluctuate throughout the season, we do not print them in this catalog but issue special price-lists giving the very lowest prices prevailing at the time. If you are not ready to order when this catalog reaches you, write us for a new price-list when you are ready.

Prices are subject to change without notice. If lower when order is received, the difference will be refunded; if higher, you will be notified.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

We assume responsibility that the seeds, plants or bulbs reach the purchaser in good condition. We offer to refund the purchase price of any seeds found by tests to be unsatisfactory to you within ten days after the seeds reach you. In common with all responsible seedsmen, we give, except as hereinabove stated, no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, plants or bulbs we sell and we shall not be in any way responsible for the crop.

Will you be so kind when sending in this order sheet, as to give the names and addresses of half a dozen good, reliable Farmers in your vicinity who ought to use Dibble's Farm Seeds?

We will send them our Catalogues and Price-Lists at once, and we thank you in advance for your courtesy in this matter.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER

NAME

POST OFFICE

STATE

PLEASE NOTE: On August 1, 1943, we will issue a Fall Price-List quoting winter wheat, winter barley, winter rye and other seasonal needs. A cross mark (X) in square will bring this Fall Price-List to you. ☐

WE BELIEVE that every farmer should grow Sweet Corn so that he may have it available for his table or to sell in the local market. By planting at weekly intervals you can have Corn until frost comes.

The Hybrid Sweet Corns are rapidly replacing the open-pollinated sorts for canning, market gardening or for home use. They are more uniform in size and give larger yields. We offer five of the best yellow hybrids and list them in order of maturing.

Hybrid Sweet Corns

SPANCROSS.

60 days. Extra early. 23 days earlier than Golden Cross. Resistant to wilt and cold; good yielder; medium size; good quality. Recommended for the first planting.

MARCROSS.

65 days. Early. Outstanding for its large uniform ear; wilt resistant and resistant to cold. Good yielder; excellent quality for an early Corn. One of the best for early market.

CARMELCROSS.

70 days. Early midseason. Wilt resistant; excellent quality for an early Corn. Better yielder than Spancross or Marcross.

LINCOLN.

77 days. Midseason. Formerly known as Whipcress 23. 39. Awarded bronze medal in 1941 All-America trials. A fine, big, midseason variety of uniform tall growth, large eared and of good quality.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM.

83 days. This variety has rapidly replaced open-pollinated sorts for canning, market gardening and home use and is by far the leading variety in cultivation today. Stalks about 6 feet tall with very uniform ears about 8 inches long. Planted at weekly intervals during May and June or even earlier if conditions permit, you will have the best of Sweet Corn throughout the season. Six to seven pounds will plant one acre.

SWEET CORN GARDEN ASSORTMENT

For the convenience of our customers who would like Corn throughout the season for their table use, we have put up a garden assortment using the five varieties listed above.

2 oz. Spancross	4 oz. Marcross
4 oz. Carmelcross	4 oz. Lincoln
1 lb. Golden Cross Bantam	

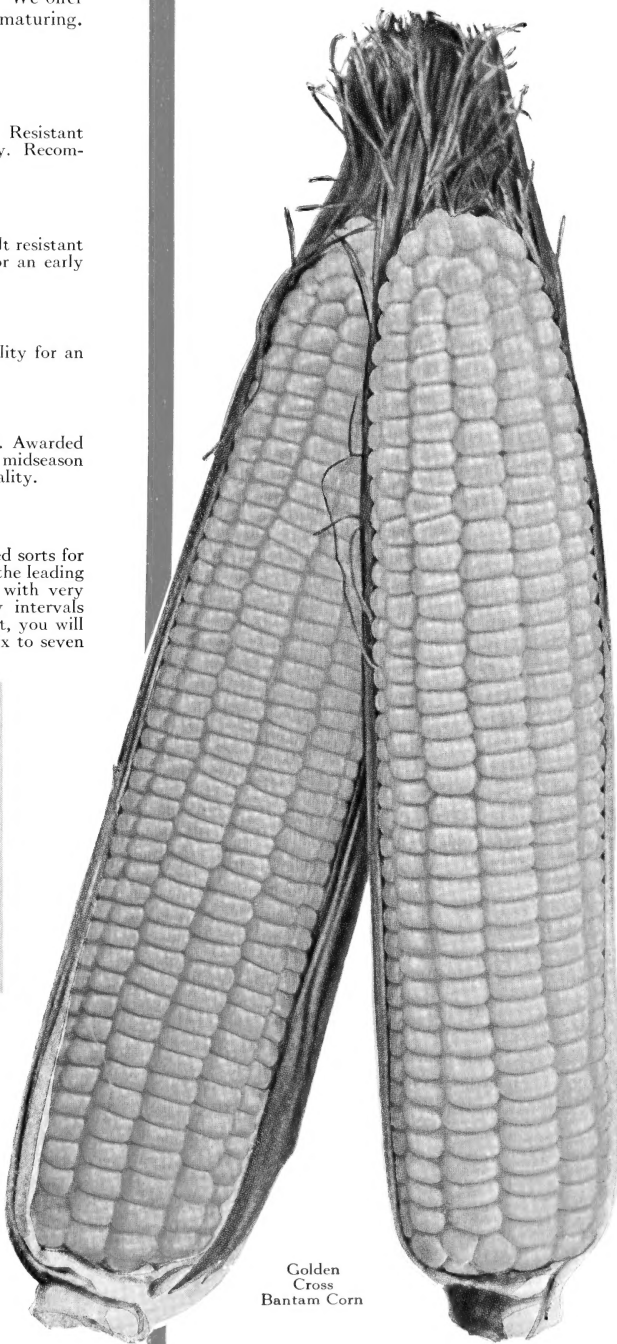
Plant all five varieties at the first planting and then follow with Golden Bantam at weekly intervals. See special price-list for prices.

Open-Pollinated Sweet Corn STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

The standard white variety maturing in about 95 days. It is an open-pollinated Sweet Corn, very productive and hardy. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long and the stalks will average 8 to 10 feet in height. While the quality of the ear for table use is not as good as the yellow hybrids, the larger ear and stalks make it the best variety to grow when maximum production is desired. It will produce the most amount of fodder and a little Sweet Corn fodder is always desirable. Ten to fourteen pounds will plant one acre.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.—1-43.

DIBBLE'S Sweet Corn



Golden
Cross
Bantam Corn



Taken June 25, 1942, this picture shows a plot of Wong Barley at the right. Note its upright straw. At the left are three strips of barley—Poland, Kentucky No. 1, and Michigan Winter—which are badly lodged. Note circle with boy which shows the height.



WONG WINTER BARLEY

An outstanding new variety. Notice the erect, stiff straw. Dr. F. P. Bussell of Cornell's Plant Breeding Department says: "In ability to stand up it compares with some of our best varieties of wheat." It is also immune to mildew and highly resistant to both loose and covered smut.

Be sure to ask us for our Fall Price List and plan to sow some of this Wong Winter Barley in September.

Picture at left of Wong Winter Barley taken on our own farms June 30; just before combining.

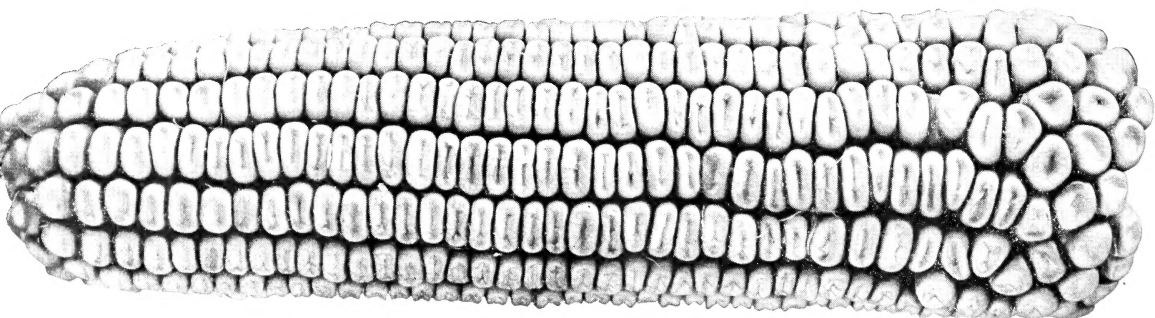
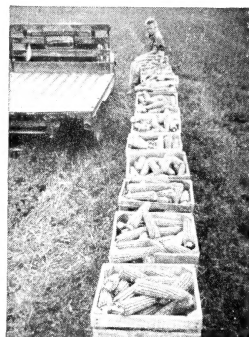
SEE PAGE 14 FOR FULL DESCRIPTION

CORNELL HYBRID 34-53

A new yellow-kernelled, early, double-cross hybrid derived from inbred strains of Cornell 11. Planted May 15 on our own farms it was fully mature September 1. Although primarily an early grain variety it is also superior for ensilage production in areas where the growing season is short.

Picture below is a typical ear taken at random from the crib.

SEE DESCRIPTION ON PAGE 16



DIBBLE'S FARM SEED FACTS 1943